ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2: Opera. "Carmed."
BROADWAY THEATRE-1:30 and 8: "Ofto the German."
S: "Iago."
S: "Iago."
PARK IN ATRE-Lotta as "La Cirale."
SAS FRANCISCO MINSTREES OPERA HOUSE. 2 and 8.
ST. JAME'S THEATRE-1:30 and 8: Opera. "Bells of Cornville." Cornville."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE- 1:30 and 8: " Mother and Son." WALLACK'S THEATER-1:50: Matinée. "Our Club."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Lean Exhibition.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition.

CHICKERING HALL—Spinphony Concert.

GILMO 15 GARDAS—Bardinus Show. Day and Night.

GERBONS ART GALLERY—Pinting. "Christ." GIEBONS ART GALLERY-Painting. ST. PATEICN'S CATHEDRAL-12 M. to 10 P. M. Fair.

Juder to Appertisements.

AMUSEMENTS-9th Page-6th column.
BANKRUIT NOTICES-8th Page-4th column.
BOARD AND ROOMS-8th Page-5th column.
BUSINESS CHANCLE Sith Page-4th column.
BUSINESS CHANCLE Sith Page-4th column.
BUSINESS NOTICES-4th Page-4th column.
COAL AND WOOD-9th Page-4th column.
COAL AND WOOD-9th Page-4th column.
DANCING A-ADEMIN-9th Page-4th column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES-8th Page-4th column.
DET COODS-9th Page-5th column.
EXCLESION-9th Page-5th column.
EVEROPEAN SYETTISHMENTS-8th Page-4th column.
FUNNITURE-9th Page-4th column.
FUNNITURE-9th Page-4th column.
HOTELS-9th Page-5th column.
HOTELS-9th Page-5th column.
HOTELS-9th Page-5th column.
STRUCTION-9th Page-3th column.
LOST AND FARMS WANTED-7th Page-3d column.
LOST AND FOREST-9th Page-3th column.
LAW **CHOOLS-9th Page-3th column.
LAW **CHOOLS-9th Page-5th column.
MARELE AND SLATE MANYELS-8th Page-4th column.
MARELE AND SLATE MANYELS-8th Page-6th column. MARRIE AND SLATE MANIELS—OF PORCE TO SELECTION OF A BLAGGE AND DEALING—5th Page—6th column; 10th Page—5d, 5th and 6th columns.

MISCULANEOUS Sth Page—5th column; 10th Page—3d, 5th and 6th columns; 9th Page—1st and 6th columns; 9th Page—1st and 2d columns.

REAL E-TATE FOR SALE—FITT—7th Page—1st column; Page—1st column; COUNTRX—7th Page—1st column; COUNTRX—7th Page—1st column; Page—1st column; Page—1st column; COUNTRX—7th Page—1st columns; COUNTRX—7th Page—1st

Religious Notices-9th Page-3d and 4th columns. RALES BY AUCTION—Sth Page 4th Column.

SPICIAL NOTICES 5: Page 6: column.

SPICIAL NOTICES 5: Page 6: column.

SPICIAL NOTICES 5: Page 6: column.

FERMALES 7th age 2d column.

FERMALES 7th age 6th column.

FERMALES 4: CALLEGADS 5th Page 5th and 6th column.

FTEAMERS, OCEAS-8th Pace-5th column. PROCEETS - 9th Page - 3d column 10 LET - CITY PROPERTY - 7th Page - 1st column: EROOELYN-7th Page - 1st column; COUNTRY - 7th

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1878.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A Russian journal complains that the British gunboat Condor violated the neutrality of supervise press telegrams. === The British hopgrowers are about to consider whether free trade has been injurious to their interests. : It is reported that the Ameer has ordered his commander not to resist the British advance. DOMESTIC.-The Postmaster-General argues, in

his annual report, in behalf of appropriations sufficient to keep up and extend the postal service, and also attacks the franking privilege. The banks of Boston have unanimously resolved to second the New-York banks in securing the success of specie ton. = A fire took place at Atlantic City yesterday, which created much alarm; the loss, however, was small. - A consolidation of all the Government surveys is recommended by the National Academy of Sciences. ___ A special board of Army officers has been appointed to take erning Dr. Hammond, formerly Sur geon-General.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The report of the finding of A. T. Stewart's body and the discovery of the robbers was denied by the ther details of the adulteration in sugars were given by special agents and re-Police officers denied the rumors of the arrest of the Manhattan Bank burglars. A large number of persons signed the pledge at the Murphy meetings. - The Department of Public Works removed booths obstructing Vesey-st .- An only newspaper in the country maintaining a excited meeting of the German Republican Central Committee was held. Gold, 1001s, 1001s, 1001s. Gold value of the legal tender dollar at the close, 99810. Stocks opened buoyant and higher, but closed lower and weak.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with rain. Thermometer yesterday, 370, 460, 410.

Judge Abbott's comments upon the recent campaign in Massachusetts are not so pungent as those of the other Demperatic candidate for Governor, from whom we heard the other day. But the Judge's views are sounder reading, and his demand for a Congressional investigation of the einher dispatches will serve as a strong Democratic hint to the Democratic House.

lege, gives on another page a picturesque nicating with the public on the topics of the description of the imposing ceremony with time. Among those who have thus recently which the Paris Exhibition culminated-that sought the hospitality of its columns (taking of the distribution of the prizes by President only a few for illustration), are the following MacMahon in the presence of more than 20,000 spectators. No part of this ceremony was more impressive than the simple procession of the representatives of the world's industries, among whom American inventors were by no means least.

Will the Valley of the Red River of the North be the great wheat-field of the future? A correspondent answers this question by showing that the wheat raised in that valley this year commands the highest price of all raised on our soil, that the increase in population has been so rapid that the whole valley along the line of the railroad is already almost a continuous wheat-field, and that beyond it lie vast regions whose soil and climate are believed to be even better adapted to the cultivation of grain. The progress of this section is most gratifying. This year more than 8,000 farms, counting 160 acres to each person, have been taken along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad; last year nearly as many were taken, and next year the number will doubtless be greater.

THE TRIBUNE disclosures of the adulteration of sugars, said by Government experts to be so extensively practised in this city, are reinforced to-day by additional details of a still more startling character. An explanation of the process of the adulteration states that the muriate of tin is used to whiten, easily and at a trifling cost, sugars which would otherwise be yellow. The immediate effect for the refiner is to raise the drawback to be collected from the Government by half of a cent per pound, amount- ing. It is far the most successful Semi-Weekly in ter has probably never entered his head. Dur- ished, to stay abolished. Official cor-

year, to millions of dollars. The ultimate effect upon the consumer is, perhaps, a matter with which the public is more concerned; and what that is may be inferred from the statement that the poisons used in the process are known to corrode the copper of the vacuum pans. The Board of Health should look into this matter. If these charges are well founded the duty of the Board is plain.

The intention of the East India Government to supervise the press telegrams and restrict the freedom of war correspondents generally, is consistent with the unscrupulous policy it is pursuing. It has good reason to fear the vigilance of the war correspondent, since a single telegram from Mr. Forbes served to expose the military plot at Simla, and led to the agitation which has been set on foot by Lord Lawrence and other leading Liberals in England. In that dispatch Mr. Forbes stated that the decision of the home authorities to give the Ameer another chance was regarded as a cruel and humiliating mistake by the Viceroy and other decline all communication with the Euvoy who had been sent off in hot haste with the ROBINSON; (3.) Occasional Capers on Current Topics. ultimatum, lest the Ameer should gain a few days' time, while appeals were being made to the home Government to authorize an immediate invasion. Officials who pursue this course naturally regard the press as a dangerous enemy.

NEXT YEAR.

For 1879 THE TRIBUNE hopes to continue, with increasing success, the work and the methods which through the year now ending have won such popular approval and borne such ample fruit.

A year ago THE TRIBUNE pointed out the danger to the tranquillity of the country, to the Treasury, the currency and the National honor, from the alliance then forming between the Solid South and Tammany Hall. It declared that against this danger the o'd party of freedom, still the party of the Churches and the Schoolhouses, was the only bulwark; and papers. in behalf of that party, it renewed the old appeal to the National conscience, and the enlightened self-interest of the taxpayers.

In all this events have justified it. The year has disclosed the danger THE THEBUNE predicted, and brought the deliverance it promised. It now asks those who think well of what it did in this eventful year to help widen yet further its influence by increasing its circulation for the next. It isbored to harmonize the Republican party; to divert Republicans from attacks upon each other to attacks upon the common enemy. It exposed Southern claims. It denounced the Southern suppression of the negro vote. It resisted debasement of the currency. It endeavored to sustain the Treasury in advancing to specie payments. It strove to promote a practivindicated the legitimacy of the Republican Administration. It crushed assailants by demonstrating the infamous efforts of the Democratic leaders to buy the Presidency they had the Black Sea by going to Bourgas. - Halifax is fairly lost at the polls. For these services a preparing to receive the Marquis of Lorne in grand | distinguished member of the Administrastyle, ____ The East India Government intends to tion has declared that the Republican party and the country owe THE TRIBUNE a debt of gratitude so great that, despairing of full payment immediately, they must imitate the Treasury and fund it! Leading Republicans outside of and even opposed to the Administration, are everywhere heartily expressing

similar opinions. THE TRIBUNE now warns the country that, inspiring as the late elections have been, they do not end the danger. The Democrats and payments. === Ex-Governor Gaston refuses to the Greenbackers, if united, could have rebe a Citizens' candidate for Mayor of Bos- versed the verdict. They may be united next time. They already have the Solid South to begin with, as well as the evidence of the control their union would give in many of the Western States. To prevent such a make it any more liberal, and to avoid useless corunion from sweeping the country, we must keep the Republican party in the highest state | will only be sent on exact compliance with of discipline and efficiency, and must educate the voters. If friends know any better agency for such political education than THE TRIBUNE, by all means use it; if not, they surely ought police, Judge Hilton, and others. === Fur- to make every effort to push THE TRIBUNE'S circulation.

THE TRIBUNE is now spending more labor and money than ever before to deserve the distinction it has long enjoyed of the largest circulation among the best people. It is the special telegraphic wire of its own between its office and the National Capital. Its Washington dispatches are much the fullest anywhere published. Its London correspondent, George W. Smalley, is recognized as the foremost in that field, on the American Press. Its other foreign correspondence ranks exceptionally high. Its scientific, religious, and literary intelligence is often fuller, and generally more newsy than that furnished by journals expressly devoted to these specialties. Its critical departments, all conducted by the old heads, remain the acknowledged authorities: Mesic John R. G. Hassard.

The Irana William Winter.

Clarbee Cook.

THE TRIBUNE continues to be the recognized medium adopted by leading thinkers and men Professor Charles A. Joy, of Columbia Col- of prominence in all professions for commu-

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THE TRIBUNE, New-York. NO POLICY.

Most of the discussion which has egitated newspaper offices this week about a real or supposed change in the Southern policy of the Administration is a dispute over word. not things. Whether Mr. Hayes has or has not expressed a conviction that he was mustaken in his first estimate of the temper of the Southern whites is a matter of very little consequence. He never professed to have a plan of his own for the administration of the reconstructed States; on the contrary, the essence of the so-called Southern policy was the absence of a plan, a strict observance simply to enforce the Federal laws, leaving the States to take care of their own concerns. The disagreement between the President and the "stalwart" Republicans was not with respect to his principles, but with respect to their practical application; and without abandoning any part of his former "policy," it is easy for Mr. Haves to adopt a vigorous line of action to suit the changed circumstances of the present time. This is what we believe that he intends to do, what he cannot help doing.

Nobody denies that the President is bound to enforce to the fullest extent the Federal election laws by which the Nation has undertaken to secure the equal rights of all citizens and the equal rights of all the States. At the beginning of reconstruction it was seen that especial care would be necessary to protect the suffrage in the South, not only for the sake of the dependent freedpeople but for the defence of the rights of the North. With this end in view statutes were enacted by Congress, and the President postal system. has no choice but to execute them. That he can have any discretion or policy in the mat-

ing, it is said, on the products of a the country-having four times the circulation of ing the campaign just closed the laws have been violated in the most outrageous manner. Brutal violence, often amounting to murder, and trators of such crimes were not relentlessly prosecuted, this country would become a reproach to the civilized world. Fortunately, the laws give the President ample authority, and we do not imagine that he is a man to shrink from his duty.

It is useless therefore to renew the old discussion over what has been called the Southnow a live question. Possibly it may never more carefully conducted than ever, and be a live question again. The motives and intentions of Wade Hampton and Nicholts, the sincerity of white men's promises, the claims of candidates for office, are trifles over which the country will not now vex itself; but it will demand the protection of the ballot-box, the enforcement of the law.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP.

It was only a few weeks ago that a State convention of Connecticut Republicans having a Governor and other State officers to nominate found it exceedingly difficult to butions by GAIL HAMILTON; and other attractive persuade any prominent man in the party to accept the place at the head of the THE WEIGHT THIBUNG is now so arranged as to ticket and lead what was generally believed make two complete and separate papers of eight to be a forlorn hope against a Democratic it is reducing the cost. So much seems to have been majority and Senator Barnum's money. Everybody seemed to be withdrawing from public life or so occupied with business that readers have found this a specially attractive and they had no time for politics; and they all said with one accord, "I pray "thee have me excused." The nominaare now entirely unlike the corresponding is- tions all went a-begging. We judge from the appearance of the Connecticut papers and -wholly different in form and appearance, the lively discussion of the Senatorial queswith larger type, and only comparable to the | tion that things have changed. There is not three and four-dollar religious or literary jour- so much shrinking from the public gaze as nals. The price, however, remains so for be- there was. The number of gentlemen low theirs as to defy competition; and the willing to take Senator Barnum's seat premiums are more valuable and substantial is a great deal larger than of those for Governor. Some one has already figured up forty-three candidates for Senator, with more coming in every day and several districts remaining to be heard from. All the Congressmen-elect and some of the State officers are more or less "mentioned." 28 co of possible candidates, and before the session begins the town will be poor indeed in states-One copy, 1 year \$2 00 | Year copies, 1 year ... \$14 00 | men that does not have at least one favorite five copies, 1 year ... \$20 | Twenty copies, 1 yea son in the field.

It is a good sign of course that so many competent persons in that State stand ready to answer the call of their country. These has probably been no one named for the suc-Last year THE TRIBUNE offered to five years' cossion who would not, if elected, be a single subscribers the unprecedented gift of WEB- more constant attendant upon the sessions of the Senate and a more faith-ARY, which retails in all bookstores for \$12. ful representative of the interests of the State than the Senator whose term is about to expire. But they cannot all be elected. The chief interest that Republicans outside of the State have in the matter is that the result shall be such as to strengthen and consolitwo years from now for a Republican President and a Republican successor to Senator Eaton, whose term will then expire. To this it is hoped that all other considerations will be subordinated. It is vastly more important that the State should be secured for 1880 than that any local claims should be considered or any personal ambitions gratified. Ail the names prominently mentioned are those of good men, many of them of National reputation, and there is little danger that the choice will fall upon any one who will not faithfully, ably and honestly represent the State. Other things being equal, then, the main effort should be directed to making such a choice as will most strengthen the party for the Presidential struggle of 1880, in which every vote will count. Connecticut is one of the doubtful States; the first thing is to make D.E. Hormes.

D.E. Hormes.

General Southern Agent, General Passetger Agent, her sure for 1880.

Local irritations and personal feuds have been engendered by previous Senatorial contests, the effect of which has been disastrous to party success. From all we can learn, there seems to be an opportunity in the present situation to heal old local quarrels and personal estrangements and unify the party. If we rightly understand existing circumstances, only very trifling concessions are necessary to bring this about, and they are such as need only be hinted at to be at once understood by all who are familiar with the politics of the State. Imprudent partisans and mischief-making letter writers ought not to be permitted to hinder so desirable a result. With no desire to be meddlesome or even to express an opinion upon the merits of candidates, but simply in the interests of the Republican party of the Union, THE TRIB-UNE ventures to suggest to Connecticut Re-Instead of any five TRIBUNE novels, we will send, | public ins the expediency of directing their most earnest efforts to the permanent success of the party, rather than personal advancement of any individual.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE AGAIN. Postmaster-General Key's report makes an appeal to Congress for the abolition of the franking privilege, which shows that that meubus upon the postal system seems to have grown to as great a figure as it ever had. "Tons upon tons of books, documents, seeds, shrubs and the "like are placed in our mails, free of "charge," says the report, and every ton costs the Government as much for its transportation as a ton of letters, on every half ounce of which the Government receives 3 cents. At the same time that Congress with one hand beaps these burdens upon the postal system, it withdraws with the other a large share of the funds needed for the support of the maxim that the duty of the President is of the service. While the mails are fairly clogged with dead-head seeds and plants, worthless Congressional speeches and Department reports which no one reads, the Postmaster-General is seriously considering whether it is his duty, under the limited appropriations made for his Department, to abolish the system of flying post offices, and detain every mail on the average, twelve hours for separation and distribution; to detain books, papers, etc., which travel long distances, two or three times in this way in the course of their journey; whether he must go back five years in the speed with which letters shall be carried, and drive business men to the telegraph for the transaction of their business. All this indeed Congress has already required him to do, because it has not granted the Department enough money to do its business as it should be done, but Mr. Key prefers risking the wrath of Congress by incurring deficiencies to involving the whole country in confusion by wrecking the It is to be hoped that the coming session

of Congress will see this privilege abol-

respondence must, of course, be paid ing backward, and hopes to bring the files for 1864 for by the Government, and no doubt the letters of members of Congress, most of which are on public business, should go have made the elections in certain States and free; but the loading down of the mails with Patent Office serials, and fancy vegetables from the Agricultural Department, and Congressional linen for the home laundry, ought to come to an end at once and for all time. And there should are voluminous references to the quarrel of King respect to a service whose efficiency is a matter of importance to every citizen in the land.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The electric light is already used in several factories in this country, and its use seems to be extending.

The circumstances are favorable to its employment in large workshops. There is always in these concerns a superabundance of motive power, and the work of driving the electric machines which supply the means for lighting can therefore be performed substantially without cost. As most large factories manufacture their own gas, the loss which will follow the introduction of electricity, by endering useless the costly plant for the production of gas, will fall upon the shoulders of the very people who are to be benefited by the reduction of expense. As a rule, too, more light is needed in these shops than is actually employed at present owing to the high cost of gas; and the electric lamp seems to supply this need at the same time that already demonstrated. In addition, the light in some of the lamps before the public is steady, pleasing to the eye, and well diffused, easting no deep shadows. It is not yet fully demonstrated that the electric light is cheaper tion gas in buildings where the employment of a special steam-engine is necessary. It may be so, but the fact is yet to be shown in actual practice. In the one case to which so much attention has been called throughout the scientific world, of the use of the light in a warehouse in St. Petersburg, the saving of cost is effected solely by the fact that gas used to spoil the merchant's goods, whereas the electric light

does not. With reference to the lighting of dwellings, the whole subject is yet in doubt. Mr. Edison claims to have found a way to light dwellings, and that illumination by his plan is matter are set forth in another part of to-day's or at our doors. The dark deeds of the day are paper, where a description of the various experiments now making in this country is presented. Briefly, the case is as follows: The tion to a targe number of lamps cause an enormons loss of light; and while extremely occautiful and perfectly steady small lights can be produced, and the lights can be turned up and down, just like gas, it is not known that any inventor, Mr. Edison or any one else, has ever yet burned over seventeen lights on any one circuit. The public know what extravagant claims have ocen made. These claims may yet be justified, but up to the present time they are not. If the electric light cannot be subdivided more than twenty times, it cannot at present become a scrious competitor with gas in dwellings and offices.

CUITING RATES.

It is very singular how little certain great railway operators know about their railroads. The public has had a strong suspicion for weeks date the party so as to make the State sure that a war of rates was being prosecuted with intense heat at some important Western cities, but the managers and directors and chief shareholders of many of the main lines, when asked day after day, have, with great solemnity and persistence, denied that they knew of any cutting of rates. In this extraordinary state of things, we advise these interested parties to step to a news-stand and purchase a Cincinnati Gazette, Commercial or Enquirer, or a Louisville Courier-Journal, and thence learn what their railroads are doing. In The Courier-Journal, for example, an advertisement reads:

ample, an advertisement reads:

We see it and co a few better. Until further notice the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad will sell trictets at 8— less than the following rates: Boston, Sil: New-Yors, S7 50; Philadelphia, S6 50; Pittsburg, S3 60; Salamarca, S5 50. The public can depend mon getting lower rates via the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad than by any other line, Don't be fooled to pure assing tekens at other offices. Phease call on Chas. Li Monach, pass-more agent, corner Fourth and Main-sts., Louisville, Kv., or No. 44 West Fourth-st, (corner Fourth and Walnut), Cincemat, Onic. D. E. Holmes.

In the Cincinnati papers the advertisements be

gm thus: Sedative! \$4 to Philadelphia. \$3 50 to Pittsburg. 5— to New-York. Corresponding reduction in rates to all Eastern points, via the Atlantic and Great Western

The Louisville party, who offers to "sell tickets at \$-- less than the following rates," is not quite as definite or communicative as the Cincinnati agent, who mentions "\$4 to Philalelphia and \$-- to New-York." But it really s high time for those matchless marvels of ignorance, the railway stockholders, operators and directors in New-York, to find out what the roads are doing which they fancy that they own or think that they manage.

THE NOVEMBER METEORS. The meteoric display which usually takes place

from the 13th to the 15th inst. has been quite inconspicuous this month, partly because of the bright moonlight, but mainly because this is what politicians would call an off year. The November meteors, which are known as the Leonids, from the fact of their appearing to start or radiate from a point near the star Gamma, in the constellation of the Lion, form part of an immense ring of meteors, many thousand miles in thickness, which circulates round the sun once in thirty-three years and a quarter. This ring is in the form of a very narrow ellipse, and stretches from the earth's orbit to at least as far as that of the planet Uranus. Along this path the meteors are not regularly distributed, but seem massed in one long cluster or string, which takes two to three years in passing round the sun. And it is only when the earth meets with this dense portion of the ring that the November star showers are really brilliant. This took place in 1799, when Humboldt saw the display at Cumana; in 1833, when the Southern slaves were panie-stricken, believing the world to be on fire, and again in 1866 and 1867, when extraordinary showers were visible in England and America. In 1900 and 1901 similar displays will doubtless be visible, but meantime the Leonids will continue to be few and scattering.

Another shower of meteors in November is known as the Andromedes, from having its radiant point in Andromeda. Of the two streams this is just now the more important, for Biela's comet, which appears to follow precisely the same orbit, as Tempel's comet does that of the Leosids, returns to perihelion, or the part of its orbit nearest the sun, next year, and the ensuing approach of the earth to the point where the condensed part of this meteor cloud crosses the celiptic is less distant than at any return since 1872. Many of these slow-moving meteors-the forerunners of the main stream-may be expected this year, and should be looked for between the 25th and 29th inst., and particularly on the night of the 27th. The chief interest of these meteoric streams to astronomers has in the fact of their evident connection with comets, and the possibility that they may in some way throw fresh light upon the movements of those erratic bodies.

INDEXES TO DAILY NEWSPAPERS. There are two daily newspapers-and, we believe, uly two-that are completely indexed every year. These are the leading English journal and THE

TRIBUNE. The Indices of The Times, compiled by Mr. Samuel Palmer, of Adelphi House in the Strand, now embrace the issues of nearly fourteen years. This indefatigable index-maker is not only

within the reach of the public before many months, In the volume which has just been issued he has carried his useful work as far back as the beginning of 1865. It chronicles with great minuteness the closing events of the Civil War in the United States, the entries making nearly five columns. Its pages bear record of many things that were of pressing interest at the time and now have passed out of men's thoughts. There be some attempt, at least, made toward Theodore with Great Britain, the proposal to found a consistent and enlightened policy with a Roman Catholic College at Oxford and its subsequent abandonment, the suppression of the Italian monasteries, the last days and solema funeral of Cardinal Wiseman, the judgment of the Privy Council in the Colenso case, the publi cation of the " Life of Julius Casar " by Napoleon III., the early progress of the Thames Embankment, and the preparations of the Great Eastern to re

place the Atlantic cable. The compilation of an index of a leading journal is a most formidable undertaking. Three volumes of THE TRIBUNE INDEX have been issued, and by the publication of the fourth, which is now in course of preparation by Mr. John L. Weinheimer, the record will be brought down from January, 1875, to January, 1879. Our painstaking index-keeper does not intend to let Father Time get ahead of him, but he would be appalled if he were instructed to go backward as well as forward, and to index the files of THE TRIBUNE from the first issue to the point at which he began. There are so many demands for the publication of an index to THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE that the work may have to be undertaken next year.

THE ROMANCE OF THE NEWS. There are startling things in "Hamlet." There are wondrous things in "The Mysteries of Udolpho."

There are hair-raising deviltries in "The Tale of Two Cities," or "Les Miserables." But neither in Shakespeare nor in Mrs. Radcliffe, in Dickens nor in Hugo, is there anything more out of the common than what is at intervals occurring under our eyes and noses. The actual is the meat upon which the romancers feed. It is a mere commonplace that "Truth is stranger than fiction"-a platitude which we have repeated so often that we do not really comprehend how much it means. We wish that some philosopher would explain why fictitious horrors in two volumes or in yellow covers are so much more impressive than equally horrible things transpiring-if cheaper than gas. The facts in regard to this we may use that disreputable word-in our streets matters of course. The "has been" is not so engaging as the "might bave been." The "certain true," as the children call it, lacks an element of subdivision of the electric current and as distribu- wonder. The most hardened novel reader does not go to bed with a long candle to reread astonishing developments in the newspaper, for he read them comfortably and by daylight over his breakfast at 9 o'clock in the morning. Yet for what is really wonderful and moving and mysterious, and we may add genuinely pathetic, we will back a file of THE TRIBUNE for three or six months against the whole progeny of the Dime Press, with all Miss Braddon's novels thrown in. One tragedy pushes aside another. One frightful story gives place to a second, and that to a third. Three-fingered Jack bas actually killed his man in the Bowery. Bill Sykes was cracking an up-town house only last night, or will murder Nancy in Baxter-st. this evening. The Surrogate will hear to-day the case of a forged will, and suits for divorce are almost as plenty as the marriage notices. Sensation -to borrow a colloquialism-treads upon the heels of sensation. People say it is all the newspapers, and people are partly right. Newspapers make up the record. They tell the tale, but only in rare cases do they manufacture it. Novels may be "founded on fact," but newspapers, as a rule, are fact itself. Those which are much otherwise a judicious public stops buying. A little reflection will show how wonderful is

the contemporaneous. There is nothing more remarkable in American, perhaps we may say in any history, than the story of the Cipher Dispatches which THE TRIBUNE has given to the world. When these documents, cryptic no longer, get into history, as assuredly they will, the most comprehensive annalist will be obliged to give them at least one long chapter. When they began to appear, tolk of a comparative turn of mind ventured upon allusions to Mr. Poe's story of "The Gold Bug," but the ridicule of so coupling great things and small was soon apparent. Here was really nothing less than a conspiracy to revolution:ze the Government. In the Bodleian library they show you the lantern of Guy Fawkes; but what is that to this mass of secret writing which has lated the handwriting on the wall? Imagine the whole tale told in the brilliant and picturesque style of Macaulay! The Trial of the Bishops would be nothing to it.

But the novelists as well as the historians must come to us for material. The Dickens of America, or shall we say the Walter Scott, when either shall have arrived, will renarrate the story of the St. Mark's sacrilege or of the 10bbery of the Manhattan Bank. The readers of the next generation, as they peruse the narrative with wide-eyed interest, will ask themselves what we, then dead and gone, thought of it. In their turn, they will wonder why our times were so exciting while theirs are so dull, Only then will the picture have found its perspective, and acquired the mellow hue of romance.

It is reported that Mr. Manton Marble has been engaged for several weeks in constructing a new letter on the Electoral Campaign of 1876, and a number of sheets of manuscript have come into our posession which are supposed to be fragments of this alleged composition. "Forasmuch as it is anybody's secret," reads one of these arsenals of political ammunition, "that the expiry of the archprimates of treason red-handed shechinsh interlocutor thereunder lethal volitions, the undersigned after due reflection and some reluctance has felt constrained to own and discharge the obligation which ague-smitten puff-ball bursted coparceny dragonnades flagitious Pariah complot debauchment uttermost coigne of vantage contemporaneous venal infamy condoned muniments neophyte arbitrament outcome. Circumvolve exacerbate bamboozle ring fire-bell in night a nuisance always and impediment acataleptic brazen trentals doltish hemistic bisulcous survivor Copenhagen."-Here the narrative abruptly breaks off. There is a rumor that Mr. Marble means to abandon the task and refire once more to the silence and seclusion of the Ark. Retire with 110,000 dictionaries at his back ? Pshaw!

POLITICAL NOTES.

Who is paying Nephew Pelton's travelling expenses f Smith f The Democracy should offer a reward to any one

who will snatch its corpse. The handwriting of a gentleman in fac-simile strikes the country favorably, Moses.

A Democratic editor says he is greatly surprised that Nepnew Pelton does not speak. His uncle "Collect-1880" is written all over the Cipher

Democracy, and the country is rolling up its sleeves The Democratic party is shivering from stem to stern with horror at the unpatriotic Republican at-

tempt to keep the South solid. The silver dollar editor is reproducing once more his mild and gentle observations upon the unhallowed designs of the New-York gold bugs. Why not make the next Democratic ticket Tilden

and Hampton ! That will consolidate the canvass on the two issues of ciphering and bulldozing, and thus put the party on its strongest ground. Colonel George H. Butler, the distinguished ornament to Civil Service Reform, whom Mr. Cox recommended so warmly to President Hayes, has been

sent by the Police Court of Washington to the workhouse for sixty days, on a charge of vagrancy. He is still " ready with the oral." The Republicans of Erie County think their achievement in carrying all of the five Assembly

Districts in that county deserves at least the recognition which would be afforded by the reelection of keeping abreast with current events, but is work- the Hou. Charles A. Orr to the position of Sergeant-